

Sees No Analogy to Portugal

Exiled Top Communist Urges A 'Real Democracy in Spain'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, has lived in exile, mostly in Paris, since 1939. A former Socialist, Carrillo joined the Communists in 1936 and fought on the side of the Republic.

Last month, Mr. Carrillo, 61, indicated to the Spanish authorities that he wanted to return to Madrid. An initial favorable reaction, an indication by Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellano, that he would be treated like "any other Spaniard," gave way a few days later to a statement by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro that Mr. Carrillo would not be allowed to return.

He was interviewed in the Paris office of the Spanish Communist party.

Q—Has the government given you an answer yet?

A—Three days ago I contacted the authorities here. They said there still was no answer, either one way or the other. I am not surprised, because this government is not exactly a democratic government. But I am shocked by the fact that my son, born in France, is recognized in Spain as a Spaniard, but for his father they have not admitted it.

Some Others

Q—Are there others in the same situation?

A—There are some others, not many. But you can see that Dolores Ibarruri (La Pasionaria, Communist party member who has lived in Moscow during her exile) has now asked to return.

Q—How is it that some Communists, like Camacho, for example, are allowed to come and go as they want and others aren't?

A—Camacho is tolerated and so are some other members of the opposition. I see in this an effort to establish categories and divide the opposition.

Q—Will your absence affect the party?

A—Not at all. We are united and coherent. My absence doesn't weaken the party. In any case, there are other ways to return. If I am not allowed to return openly, I will return clandestinely. We did it for years, why should we stop? Nobody has the right to refuse my return.

Q—It is a means of denying the existence of the party, is it not?

A—To allow my return is certainly a way of legitimizing the party. But better to think of excluding the Communist party is bad business. To do that is to make the Communist question the life of the Spanish political life. Instead of weakening us, it would strengthen us. The question is the touchstone of real democracy in Spain. To exclude us will be to create a rush toward the Communists of those wanting a return to real democracy.

Q—The elections in Portugal a year ago were not exactly a triumph for the Portuguese party. What could you hope for in free elections?

A—The situation is not analogous. The policies of the two parties are totally different.

Q—What are some differences?

Wide Cooperation

A—We are looking for wide cooperation among all Christian and democratic forces. And we want to establish a civilian government. The true criterion will be universal suffrage. Let me emphasize something: All these strikes, demonstrations and meetings of recent weeks by millions of Spaniards, they are in favor of one thing—democratic government. There has been no extremism, no gaudiness mixed in. Things will not happen in Spain as they happened in Portugal. We have the force to see that they don't.

Q—What about the government's program for slow reform, with elections within two years. Couldn't that work?

A—The great difficulty is that the institutions on which the present government is based are still Franco institutions. In these conditions it is very difficult for real democratization. What is needed is a government of national reconciliation, as we have proposed. It must start by granting all political liberty, and a total amnesty.

Q—In the past few days a certain

Israelis Receive Hijack Report

TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (AP)—Israel's international airport went on alert today after an unconfirmed word was received that a Russian airliner had been commandeered over the Soviet Union and was headed for Israel, airport officials said.

But the alert was called off after two hours and the officials said the hijack attempt apparently had been thwarted in Soviet airspace.

The attempt was reported by radio monitors in Western Europe. Sources here quoted the monitors as saying the hijacker demanded that the plane be flown to Tel Aviv with an unestimated number of passengers. The officials said that, when nothing further was heard from the plane, it was assumed the hijacker had been overpowered.

No Confirmation

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Both Soviet officials and Western airline sources said today they had no information about the alleged hijacking of a Soviet airliner.



Santiago Carrillo.

much worse if the United States continues to support the present government.

Q—There is a debate in Europe over the Communists. Are they evolving, have they changed, can you trust them? The skeptics say Communist change is an illusion.

A—The people who say that don't know reality. The idea of a Communist International, a Communist centralism, Communism is over. You saw recently that the Socialist International has been meeting. True, their divergences are showing but they still hold meetings, while we Communists are not even able to hold a European conference.

Q—How are plans going for that European conference of Communist parties? What is holding it up?

A—I think that in the end it will be held. The main problem, though it is presented under various forms, is that of diversity. Communism has become too diverse.

Moro Proposes to Form Minority Cabinet

ROME, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Premier-designate Aldo Moro proposed today to give Italy a minority government consisting of his Christian Democrats alone.

Such a Cabinet would require

the outside parliamentary backing of the Socialists, who on Jan. 7 toppled Mr. Moro's minority coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans.

In refusing Saturday to join a three-party coalition with the previous government members, the Socialists did not rule out the possibility of supporting a one-party minority Cabinet.

Mr. Moro, trying to assemble Italy's 324th government in 32 years and avert national elections that could bring the West's largest Communist party its first Cabinet posts since 1948, planned to sound out the Socialist leadership on support as soon as possible.

Mr. Moro, 58, a four-time Premier, won assurances of support from the Social Democratic party, which has 30 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies. The Christian Democrats have 266 seats. With the 61 Socialist votes, Mr.

Five Nations Open Balkan Conference

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Five neighboring nations on the Balkan Peninsula opened a conference on economic and technical cooperation here today that represents one of the first attempts to apply the principles of European détente enunciated last summer in Helsinki.

The conference, which is expected to last about 10 days, is being held at the invitation of Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece. Its main aim is to concentrate on practical problems that concern the entire region, including trade, tourism, energy, telecommunications and transportation.

The organizers deliberately avoided the political and cultural issues that have made the Balkans synonymous with national rivalry and discord. Still, the fact that the conference is being held at all could have important implications for the future.

As Panayotis Papaligouras, the Greek minister of economic coordination, said at the conference today: "It is time to prove that our peoples want—and are able—to live together peacefully."

Cautious Landmark

The Yugoslavs called the meeting a "landmark" while the Turks urged the delegates to be "cautious"—and they are probably both right. The conference is a cautious landmark, a small, first step.

As the leader of each delegation made his introductory remarks this morning, the differences among the participants were striking. Greece is a Christian, capitalist democracy allied with NATO. Turkey is also a capitalist, democratic member of NATO, but its population is mainly Moslem and its territory is mainly in Asia.

Yugoslavia, a nonaligned socialist country, includes a variety of ethnic and religious groups. The Bulgarians are orthodox Christians, loyal to Moscow, and the Warsaw Pact. Romania, a largely Moslem country allied with China, refused to attend.

Most of these lands lived for many centuries under the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires. Only when Ottoman power receded early in this century did they achieve their modern, and in some cases fairly arbitrary, national identity. Mr. Karamanlis was born in Macedonia in 1907 when it was still ruled by Turkey and claimed by Bulgaria.

Attempts to forge a Balkan pact in the 1930s were swept away by the events leading up to World War II. Afterward, one of the most frigid borders in the cold war stretched across the Balkans.

In recent years, however, peaceful coexistence has begun to permeate the peninsula and the conference is really the climax of a broad range of bilateral contacts.

Greek-Turk Talks End

ATHENS, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Greek and Turkish officials ended two weeks of talks today without agreement on reopening the Aegean air corridors, which have been closed since the fighting on Cyprus in the summer of 1974.

Nearing Rift With North Europeans

5 European Socialist Chiefs Urge Talks With Communists

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Leaders of the Socialist parties of France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Belgium concluded a weekend meeting here yesterday with a renewed call for a joint session of "Southern European" Socialists and Communists.

While the host, Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, denied an impending split with what have come to be called "North European Socialists," it was clear that tensions were nearing the breaking point within the non-Communist European left over the twin issues of political alliances with Communists and the defense of the West.

"I don't see a split so much as a splintering," said Hans Janitschek of Austria, secretary-general of the 37-member Socialist International, who attended part of the Paris meeting as an observer. Andreas Papandreu of Greece was also an observer at the meeting but he took an active part on behalf of his party.

Mitterrand's Triumph

"It was a personal triumph for Mitterrand," said Carlos Zayas of the Spanish Socialist party, "his reply to the fight with (West Germany's) Helmut Schmidt at Bonn."

The leaders of Socialist parties from 18 European nations met for two days last week in Rome, Denmark, but concluded their session sharply divided over political alliances with the Communists. Mr. Mitterrand was the strongest advocate of alliances

with the Communists, while Chancellor Schmidt was strongly opposed. Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Schmidt exchanged what one delegate called "verbal blows," and the French leader said they had a "harsh and severe" argument.

Yesterday's meeting was also seen as a rebuff to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has been lobbying the West Europeans intensively against admitting Communists to government.

The Socialist parties that are seeking the joint meeting with the Communist parties of their countries are those of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The presence of Belgium's Socialist members of a coalition government, at the weekend meeting was a reflection of the intensity of the divisive issues. Belgium can hardly be considered "South European" by geography, nor is it one of the countries with an important Communist party that Socialists can be ignored or permanently excluded, the two reasons offered for the restricted list of participants.

Sustaining Dialogue

Willy Claes, the Belgian Socialist representative, criticized his attendance to "tradition" and concern for sustaining the "dialogue," but others saw it simply as support for Mr. Mitterrand's position.

The idea for the joint meeting with the Communists was initiated by the Portuguese Socialist leader, Mario Soares, last summer, in an effort to bring some moderating pressure to bear on the Portuguese Communists from the Italian and Spanish Communist parties.

After the Portuguese Communists lost their drive for power against the Socialists, Mr. Soares seemed to lose interest. The Italian Socialists have revived the idea, with Mr. Mitterrand's backing, as a way of getting support for their effort to associate Italian Communists with the government in Rome.

Mr. Papandreu called openly for an "alliance of the Socialist parties of Southern Europe" because of the "fundamental, historical polarity between the countries of Western, Northern and Southern Europe." He said the Southern Europeans were "oppressed by the imperialist forces of NATO and America."

Different Views

Even among the group that met here, however, there were important differences of view. Mr. Papandreu attacked the Portuguese agriculture minister, Antonio Lopes Cardoso—Mr. Soares was in the United States—charging the Portuguese Socialists with "anti-Communism."

And Felipe Gonzalez of Spain argued that his country required a broad alliance of all democratic forces from right to left, including Communists, although he urged reform of the "internal structure" of Communist parties as a test of whether they really had come to accept democracy.

One point on which there appeared to be consensus, in contradiction to Mr. Kissinger's view, was that Western European Communist parties were coming to "detach themselves from the Soviet model," in the words of Mr. Gonzalez.

"This detachment is extremely important to the Socialist movement," Mr. Gonzalez said.

Mobutu Hints Shift on MPLA

(Continued from Page 1)

economic strangulation of this copper-exporting nation.

In this new context, Mr. Mobutu's interview early this month with the Belgian newspaper Le Peuple, published in the Kinshasa press, seems to take on special significance.

The Zairean President said that his country has long supported the FNLA and its leader, Holden Roberto, out of "sentimentalism" and also for its own peace and security. But he then added, "Things having become what they are today, there must be an end to sentimentalism on our part."

He said that Zaire still supported a compromise among the "different tendencies" within the Angolan nationalist movement but he did not insist specifically that the FNLA should be included in a coalition government.

Meanwhile other top Zairean officials have been stressing that Zaire is not hostile to the MPLA itself, but only wary of the designs that its allies, Cuba and the Soviet Union, may have on their country.

Coalition Government

"We are not against" the MPLA, Zaire's Foreign Minister Mambundu Bula Nyaki said in an interview during the African summit conference on Angola at Addis Ababa earlier this month. Nor, he said, was Zaire against an MPLA-dominated coalition government.

Whether the MPLA has any interest in reaching an accommodation with Zaire is not known here either by Western diplomats or Zairean officials. But the issue is almost certain to be discussed at a meeting scheduled to be held shortly between Mr. Mobutu and President Marien Ngouabi of the Congo.

The Congo capital of Brazzaville was the former headquarters of the MPLA in the colonial war against the Portuguese in Angola and has been serving as a transit point for Soviet arms headed for the MPLA.



DIPLOMATIC MOVE—A.J. Romanov, right, Soviet ambassador to the Netherlands, ponders next move in chess match with U.S. Ambassador Kingdon Gould Jr. Gould won all of his matches and the meet held for envoys in The Hague.

Reportedly Taking No New Proposals

Rabin in U.S. to Seek Mutual Understanding

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 26 (NYT).

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin left here today on an 11-day official visit to the United States after a Cabinet communiqué said that he would try to reach a "mutual understanding with the U.S. government" on ways of promoting political negotiations toward peace with Israel's neighbors.

The key phrase, officials said, is "mutual understanding." This is Mr. Rabin's primary goal, the officials added, and is likely to be his most difficult one.

The communiqué, issued yesterday, also said that the Cabinet members had voted unanimously that any proposals Mr. Rabin put forward in his scheduled talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "should be based on existing Cabinet resolutions." Israeli officials took this to mean that Mr. Rabin will not bring any new or revolutionary negotiating proposals.

Significantly, Mr. Rabin proposed the wording of the resolution himself, presumably to deflect any Ford administration efforts to get him to agree to negotiate with the Palestinians or to take any other steps not already authorized by the Israeli government.

No Major Changes

Although no major changes can be expected in the Israeli position, officials still regard Mr. Rabin's trip as a crucial part of Israel's effort to reinforce its strained and vital relations with its principal sponsor.

Washington is the one capital to which Israel can turn for arms, financial assistance and political support. Mr. Rabin will be arriving in Washington at a time when Daniel Moynihan is serving as the Israeli voice in the United Nations Security Council and Congress is considering Israel's \$2.3-billion aid request.

It is also a time when the strategies and political interests of the two governments are in conflict.

The Ford administration wants diplomatic movement in the Middle East, both as a guarantee against a new outbreak of fighting in an election year and to protect its principal foreign policy achievement—the interim agreement in the region. The Rabin government wants to defer the tough political decisions until Israel's bargaining position has improved and its own electoral position has strengthened.

Joint Strategy

Mr. Rabin's first objective in Washington, therefore, will be to reach agreement on a joint political strategy that will, in the words of an Israeli official, "set us through 1976."

There is a lively debate here, as to whether Israel's bargaining position is stronger, or weaker in a U.S. presidential election year. Regardless of the answer, Mr. Rabin seems convinced that things will be better for Israel next year and thereafter.

Most Israeli officials believe that a return to the Geneva peace talks is the most promising approach for a joint U.S.-Israeli strategy this year.

For one thing, both governments are in agreement at the moment that the conference should be reconvened without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Second, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt recently announced his willingness to return to Geneva without the presence of the PLO at the initial session. This makes the Geneva forum the only negotiating option that has attracted the public support of any Arab leader.

Third, the two other negotiating options—attempts to reach interim agreements with either Syria or Jordan—appear to be blocked at the moment.

Serious Problems

Geneva, in the Israeli view, also poses serious problems: the Palestinian demand for a separate delegation and a coordinating "an agreed strategy with the United States."

A more immediate bone of contention between Israel and the United States likely to arise during Mr. Rabin's talks in Washington is that of how to deal with the Palestinians.

Official Israeli and U.S. policy statements seem to dovetail on this issue. Both governments officially agree that Israel should not negotiate with a group that

refuses to recognize its existence and commits acts of terrorism against its citizens.

Beyond striving for agreement on the broad political issues, Mr. Rabin also is expected to try during his visit to improve Israel's public image in the United States and to win support for the record aid request that is before Congress.

Mr. Rabin arrived today in Philadelphia to begin his official visit to the United States.

Ford May Visit Middle East

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—President Ford will probably visit the Middle East sometime after mid-April as part of a U.S. diplomatic effort to keep Israel and key Arab states still interested in pursuing a negotiated settlement.

Reporters who returned Washington yesterday with a relay of State Kissinger's six days in Europe were aboard the plane that, although chances for further progress toward a Middle East settlement had diminished in recent weeks, the Ford administration was ready, even in this presidential election year, to give up its domestic efforts.

During the next six weeks, reporters were told, the Ford administration intends to develop new policy on how to proceed with the Middle East. This will be a major effort, including a pro trip by President Ford, they told.

209 in House Back Resolution Against U.S. Arms for Angola

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Two hundred nine members of the House co-sponsored a "sense of Congress" resolution today that would ban military aid to Angola, a move that one of the sponsors claimed had support in high levels of the State Department.

"Angola does not mean a damn thing to the future of this country," Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., said at a news conference called by the principal authors of the measure. It would only state congressional thinking and would not be binding on President Ford.

The resolution was introduced on the eve of a House vote on a defense appropriations measure that includes a Senate-approved ban on the use of any of the money in the \$112-billion bill for direct or indirect military aid to Angola.

Rep. Anthony Moffett, D-Conn., said, "There is no unanimity in the State Department on Angola and there is, in fact, some sincere difference of opinion with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's stand at very high levels."

Big-Power Politics

"We've been told in briefings by State Department officials that there is no national security involved in Angola but that it is just big-power politics," he added.

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., predicted "overwhelming support" in the House for the ban and said that he expects similar support for the House resolution.

The group said that the House measure is a broad policy statement of Congress, while the Senate language applies only to the defense bill.

Despite lack of binding power in the measure, Rep. Burton said, "This puts Ford on notice that we can simply add an amendment to any measure if he persists."

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That "thousands, if not millions, of dollars of unwarranted" were added to the cost of bugging equipment purchased by the FBI through a company whose president, close friend of high bureau officials.

An FBI spokesman said, "We have no comment on reports of allegations until we make public."

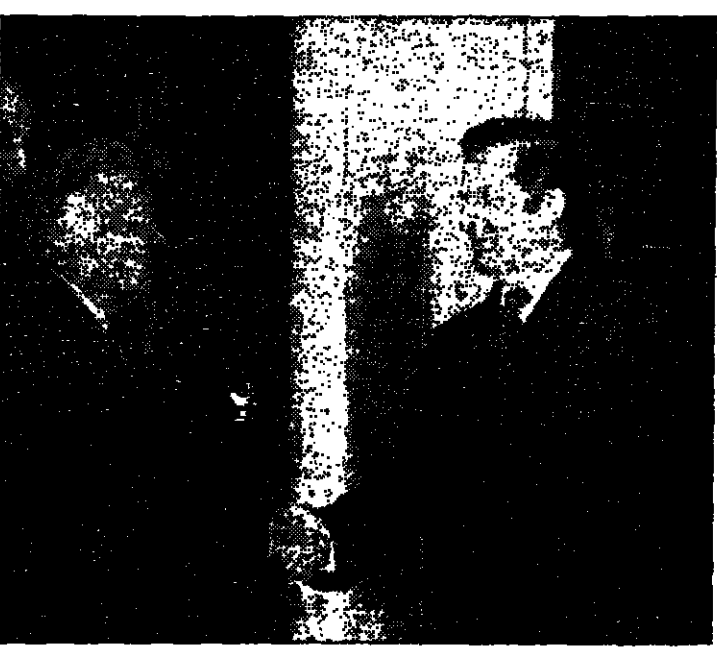
But William Colby, the director of the CIA, said a preliminary draft of the report he had seen was "inaccurate and irresponsible" and "harm U.S. foreign policy."

Searle Field, the committee staff director, responded that Colby had not yet seen the version of the report approved by the panel on Friday, from a number of names and sensitive details were deleted.

Guillaume to E. German Aid

BOON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A German court today gave East German diplomat Guillaume permission to end his visit. Guillaume, convicted East German spy, was brought about the return of Willy Brandt as chancellor two years ago.

The minister's request, meeting was the first East German acknowledgment of U. Guillaume, who was sent last month to 13 years in prison. The request was made earlier, a West German spokesman said. He added that it was to mean that East German longer expects West German release Guillaume in exchange for prisoners in East German jails.



COD TALKS—Prime Minister Harold Wilson greets Icelandic Premier Geir Halldorsson at 10 Downing Street before second round of talks yesterday on the cod war.

Britain Halts, Then Resumes Fishing After Cod War Clash

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight told British trawlers off Iceland that they could resume fishing after earlier ordering them to stop following a clash with an Icelandic patrol boat.

Today's incident was the first cable-cutting clash since Mr. Halldorsson came here on Saturday for the talks with Mr. Wilson.

Britain withdrew last Tuesday the three frigates that it had assigned to the disputed waters to protect the trawler fleet. London then expressed hope that restraint would be exercised by both governments. Icelandic authorities maintain that the British trawlers are fishing illegally and have said that their patrol boats will continue to enforce Icelandic law.

The talks will resume tomorrow and are believed to be at a delicate stage. Neither side has indicated optimism or pessimism.

Luxembourg Called Major Soviet Spy Base

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Luxembourg, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has become a major base for Russian spying activities in Europe, Time magazine said yesterday.

At least 12 of the 38 staff members in the Soviet Embassy in Luxembourg belong either to the KGB, the main intelligence agency, or the GRU, the military intelligence section, Time said.

Mrs. Armstrong Backed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the nomination of former White House aide, Anne Armstrong, as ambassador to Britain.

According to Mexican Back From Rare Visit

China Reshaping Life, Attitudes in Tibet

By John Parcell

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—China is rapidly molding its own image but Buddhism and local customs have not been suppressed, according to one of the few Westerners who have visited the Himalayan region in recent years.

Angus, Mexico's ambassador to Peking, was invited to visit the region by the Chinese government. He was the first Westerner to visit the region since the Chinese revolution there in 1949.

His portrait of Tibet today is that of a once poor and backward mountain region rapidly being developed on strict Communist lines, but one where the authorities are striving to control and share power with the local population.

For example, he visited several monasteries of aging Buddhist monks who were still allowed to wear their traditional robes. He had been organized into a growing collective but he had been ordered to leave a cash subsidy from the

government of the autonomous region for the upkeep of historic temples.

On the other hand, his conversations with young Tibetans indicated that they were actively discouraged from practicing Buddhism, which until 1959 dominated the life of almost every individual. However, officials told Mr. Angus that a handful of young men were still entering the priesthood.

"Among the young, even among those under 50, Buddhism has disappeared as a daily practice," the Mexican diplomat said.

He said that all the Buddhists he spoke to were ready to repudiate their former spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, who fled to India after Chinese forces crushed the revolt he helped lead 16 years ago.

"The flight of the surviving rebels to India seems to have lost them popular support," Mr. Angus added.

But the Dalai Lama's former palace, the 17th-century Potale, has been restored after being partly destroyed in the revolt. The regional government has employed experts to take care of the building and its priceless religious manuscripts.

The envoy said he saw no evidence of any attempt to eradicate the Tibetan language. Political posters in public places were normally in both Chinese and Tibetan, and radio programs were equally divided between the native language and standard Mandarin, which was taught universally in schools.

Minority Customs

"The Chinese policy really appears to be to encourage the minority customs of the non-Chinese peoples, such as language," he said.

He also said that the Tibetan peasants appeared to have accepted without difficulty a military government's rapid imposition of a system of collective farming. The military regime was in power for six years after the Dalai Lama's revolt.

"Most of the old landlords are said to have left Tibet even before the revolt and evidently the people who remained accept collectivization as a solution to their daily needs," Mr. Angus said.

"On the other hand, it has been imposed very rapidly and more recently than in other parts of China. In other areas, the government has been able to consolidate the principle more firmly in the mind of the peasants."

"I spent only five days in Tibet, and then only staying in the capital, Lhasa. But there was less physical surveillance than elsewhere, much less than in southern China, for example, and my wife and I were able to go around the town freely on foot as we liked."

"It was a brief and localized visit, but I felt there were no visible signs of repression anywhere," he recalled.

The former ambassador, a 37-year-old career diplomat who speaks Chinese, said that Lhasa was rapidly expanding but was evidently still some way behind other Chinese regional capitals.

Doubled Population

He was told that the city had more than doubled in size to 200,000 inhabitants since 1959 and the stark new blocks of workers' apartments, the buildings of two and three stories that are found all over China, now outnumber the smaller buildings crowded into the steep, twisting alleys of the old city.

But there was still no hotel of the kind found in other Chinese cities, urban facilities were few and shops were very primitive.

He said that Lhasa was a relaxed place because, in contrast with other Chinese cities, drivers did not constantly blow their horns in city streets and fewer people gathered to gaze at foreigners.

Mr. Angus said that the Chinese showed him evidence of very high yields in wheat and corn (up to 25 tons an acre) on farms around Lhasa and there seemed to be plenty of the Tibetan staple foods—grain, butter, goats' meat and game from the mountain forests.

"I did not see any poverty," he added.

He said officials told him that the Chinese had built two new highways over the 20,000-foot passes which lead into the city in its narrow mountain valley, but communications were still difficult.

Two Daily Flights

There were two daily flights from neighboring provinces of China but these were often canceled because of bad weather. All travelers, including Chinese, were subjected to strict medical tests before going to Lhasa to show that they could cope with the 12,000-foot altitude.

The Chinese were officially numbered at about one-fifth of Tibet's population of 1.6 million, he said.

Metropolitan Chinese still seemed to have a disproportionate influence on Tibetan government, the Mexican said. He explained that 6 of the 12 members of the ruling Tibetan Revolutionary Committee and 5 of the 10 regional party secretaries were Chinese.

But at factory and commune level, Tibetans seemed to be taking over managerial jobs very rapidly and were in the majority in top posts. "One notes a process of trying to find Tibetan leaders," Mr. Angus said.



HOMELESS—A child sits among the rubble after a fire destroyed 1,000 dwellings in a shanty town in Mexico City Sunday, leaving three dead and 5,000 homeless.

Bhutto Sees Emergency Rule Mexico Fears Posing Threat to Indian Unity Domestic Use Of Its Heroin

By Lewis M. Simons

LARKANA, Pakistan, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The destruction of democracy in India could dissolve the nation's unity, according to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

Citing the example of Pakistan's own decade-long military dictatorship, which he said was a direct cause of the Bangladesh war of secession, Mr. Bhutto warned that the current state of "martial law" in India could produce similar results.

He also expressed concern that the loss of Indian democracy could damage Pakistan's tenuous experiment with democracy.

Referring to the murder of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, last president of Bangladesh, last August, Mr. Bhutto said that, if he had not immediately recognized the new regime in Dacca, he believed there was a risk that India would have taken "police action" and intervened.

Mr. Bhutto made these comments and assessments during a 75-minute interview last week at his private home in Larkana, a small town in the southernmost province of Sind. The interview marked a break with Mr. Bhutto's policy of not commenting on India's internal affairs since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed a state of emergency on June 26.

He said the reasons that kept India together—and he was not against Indian unity, he said—were the fact that India had a democracy, India was making progress in science, India was making progress in general progress, the food problem was being tackled on a grand scale, and Indians were feeling proud of their nationalism.

When it was pointed out that Mr. Gandhi had declared a state of emergency, but had not imposed martial law, Mr. Bhutto said, "I compare it to martial law. Because of the composition of her army, for India it is martial law."

Although he conceded that India was a far larger country and its problems more complex than those of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto concluded that the military dictatorship "broke the national roots," eventually causing the loss of the former eastern wing—now Bangladesh—and that a similar fate might await India.

By "national roots," he said he meant party politics, as a force of cohesion between the separated eastern and western parts of Pakistan. "East and west met on a party basis," he said, adding that once party activity was suppressed, the break-up of the nation began.

He said he did not fault Mrs. Gandhi for such measures as jailing her sick and aging adversary, Jayaprakash Narayan. But Mrs. Gandhi has gone beyond this, he maintained, and choked off the nation's political life.

Mr. Bhutto said he was concerned that the failure of democracy in India would cause Pakistanis, particularly the intellectual community, to question the future of democracy in this country.

"The intelligentsia will say, 'Well, what is the future of parliamentary democracy? And if the future of parliamentary democracy is bleak in India, or if parliamentary democracy has collapsed in India, what is its future in Pakistan, where it collapsed much earlier?'"

The second round of talks held last year in Athens, the homeporting here of six destroyers of the Sixth Fleet was eliminated and U.S. military bases placed under Greek command.

The first round of talks started after Greece withdrew from the military structure of NATO in August, 1974, following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

New Meteorological Data Cited

HAMBURG, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—West German meteorologists here predict that Europe's northwest coast from the Netherlands to Denmark may be facing what they call a "storm age."

After a violent storm on Jan. 3 breached dikes and other sea defenses and caused widespread flooding in West Germany and Denmark, the agriculture minister of the hard-hit state of Lower Saxony said: "New meteorological facts are forcing us to rethink our approach to the problem."

The chief of these, he said, was that the intervals between storms causing abnormally high tides were getting shorter. A few days after he spoke, thousands of persons were evacuated from their homes along the coast after more gales and a new flood warning.

Tide Measurements

The West German Water Institute here describes as a "storm tide" one in which the level at high tide is a meter above the normal high-water level. A "serious storm tide" is 2 meters or more above normal.

In the 150 years that the institute has been keeping records, more than 1,500 storm tides have been registered. The worst was in February, 1962, when 343 persons died in the Hamburg area.

"Now, what will happen is that if all these things take place and there is suppression and there is inward-looking to the point of forgetting the external being of being an Indian, then they're going to start saying, 'What's this? What's the point? Isn't it better I am a Maharashtrian, I am a Sikh or I am a Rajput?'"

Surrounded by photographs of himself with world leaders, Mr. Bhutto compared India today with Pakistan in 1958, when Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan seized power and began more than a decade of military dictatorship.

Noting that both Ayub and Mr. Gandhi claimed credit for reducing prices, cleaning up the black market, arresting racketeers, getting civil servants back to their desks and "getting the trains running on time," Mr. Bhutto said, "I'm not belittling these achievements. But are they really achievements in terms of building a nation? If really I have to impose martial law to make people go to office on time, that would be a great admission of failure."

When it was pointed out that Mr. Gandhi had declared a state of emergency, but had not imposed martial law, Mr. Bhutto said, "I compare it to martial law. Because of the composition of her army, for India it is martial law."

Although he conceded that India was a far larger country and its problems more complex than those of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto concluded that the military dictatorship "broke the national roots," eventually causing the loss of the former eastern wing—now Bangladesh—and that a similar fate might await India.

By "national roots," he said he meant party politics, as a force of cohesion between the separated eastern and western parts of Pakistan. "East and west met on a party basis," he said, adding that once party activity was suppressed, the break-up of the nation began.

He said he did not fault Mrs. Gandhi for such measures as jailing her sick and aging adversary, Jayaprakash Narayan. But Mrs. Gandhi has gone beyond this, he maintained, and choked off the nation's political life.

Mr. Bhutto said he was concerned that the failure of democracy in India would cause Pakistanis, particularly the intellectual community, to question the future of democracy in this country.

"The intelligentsia will say, 'Well, what is the future of parliamentary democracy? And if the future of parliamentary democracy is bleak in India, or if parliamentary democracy has collapsed in India, what is its future in Pakistan, where it collapsed much earlier?'"

The second round of talks held last year in Athens, the homeporting here of six destroyers of the Sixth Fleet was eliminated and U.S. military bases placed under Greek command.

The first round of talks started after Greece withdrew from the military structure of NATO in August, 1974, following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

New Meteorological Data Cited

HAMBURG, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—West German meteorologists here predict that Europe's northwest coast from the Netherlands to Denmark may be facing what they call a "storm age."

After a violent storm on Jan. 3 breached dikes and other sea defenses and caused widespread flooding in West Germany and Denmark, the agriculture minister of the hard-hit state of Lower Saxony said: "New meteorological facts are forcing us to rethink our approach to the problem."

The chief of these, he said, was that the intervals between storms causing abnormally high tides were getting shorter. A few days after he spoke, thousands of persons were evacuated from their homes along the coast after more gales and a new flood warning.

Tide Measurements

The West German Water Institute here describes as a "storm tide" one in which the level at high tide is a meter above the normal high-water level. A "serious storm tide" is 2 meters or more above normal.

In the 150 years that the institute has been keeping records, more than 1,500 storm tides have been registered. The worst was in February, 1962, when 343 persons died in the Hamburg area.

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Shah's Forces Grow Stronger

Iranians Using Oman to Train Troops in Modern Weaponry

By Eric Pace

SALALAH, Oman, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Shah of Iran, who has never fought a major war, has been using this remote Arabian sultanate as a practice field for his armed forces.

The public explanation given by Oman and Iranian officials of why Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has sent planes, ships, and an infantry contingent to Oman, is simple. He wants to help his fellow conservative monarch, Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman, who has been harried by rebels and threatened by Southern Yemen's radical regime.

But many officers, officials and diplomats from Oman, other Moslem nations and Western countries here, give another reason. They say this continuing commitment is largely motivated by the Shah's wish to give his armed forces practical experience in the use of the equipment he has been buying in large quantities with his oil revenues.

Simulated Combat

They report that Iranian F-5 Phantom jets have been carrying out unannounced, simulated combat missions twice a week near Oman's border with Southern Yemen, even though many analysts believe the odds of a large-scale attack from Southern Yemen are slim.

Late last year, Iranian destroyers bombarded a rebel area along the Oman coast—although the military value of the shelling was questionable.

Iranian troops are rotated in and out of the 3,500-member expeditionary force in Oman every few months. The practice has increased the number of men receiving combat experience against rebels here in southern Dhofar Province.

Informants in Muscat, the Omani capital, and here in Dhofar's main town believe the Shah's forces are growing steadily stronger as they grow familiar with their sophisticated new equipment.

But the informants said the Iranians also have shown some weaknesses here.

Revolt Said Crushed

The Sultan's regime says the 10-year revolt finally was crushed last month, although scattered hostilities continue in Dhofar. The Iranian government has said it will pull out all or part of its forces if the Sultan wishes.

But the Sultan and his ministers seem to welcome the continuing display of Iranian power here as a deterrent against resurgence of rebel activity or trouble from Southern Yemen, which has bitterly criticized the Sultan lately and has moved troops near its side of the border.

The Shah put on a show of his might in October, when the squadron of Iranian destroyers appeared off the Dhofari coast.

In two days they fired 1,500 4-inch and 5-inch shells into a 6-mile-long strip of inland territory between the coastal villages of Dhalqut and Rakhayut.

Those areas were then "occupied" by Iranian troops as part of a joint offensive with Oman against areas where rebels had been active.

Attack Not Announced

The heavy bombardment was not announced by the Iranian and Omani governments, apparently to avoid fanning further resentment in other Arab nations over the military presence here of Iran, a Moslem but a non-Arab country.

The Iranian Navy's gunnery and seamanship in its heaviest engagement in recent memory were good, military analysts report, and there have been no complaints here about the performance of the Phantoms.

Iranian helicopter pilots have been criticized as rash and inexperienced.

Japan May Sell A-Plants to Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—A plan for Japan to sell the Soviet Union 10 nuclear power plants worth 400,000 million yen (18.3 billion) is to be discussed here tomorrow by a Japanese negotiating team and Soviet atomic energy officials, Japanese sources said today.

The 14-man delegation, representing Japan's nuclear power industry, is headed by Yoshiyuki Ishizaki, director of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' atomic power department. It is expected to spend 10 days here for talks with officials of the Soviet State Atomic Energy Committee.

The Japanese Atomic Industrial Forum said earlier today in Tokyo that the Soviet Union wanted the power plants for its 1976-80 five-year plan. Each would have a thermal output of 1.3 million kilowatts.

It was OPEC's first ministerial session since its Vienna headquarters was invaded Dec. 18 by Palestinian terrorists, who seized 10 oil ministers and a score of lower officials in a raid in which three persons died.

The terrorists, believed to have been led by the notorious Carlos, who has been identified as Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, dropped off their captives in Algiers and Tripoli after an odyssey in a jetliner provided by the Austrian government.

At airports, seaports and the country's frontiers, police applied unusually stringent checks to screen out any would-be terrorists.

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Soviet Movie Is Melodrama Of A Bombs

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (NYT).—When Stalin learned in World War II that the United States was working on an atomic bomb, he told his scientists: "They will not share their secrets with us. We have to solve this problem ourselves."

So began the Soviet effort to develop a bomb, according to a new film that purports to document the Soviet and U.S. efforts. The film, "A Choice of Goals," contends in wide-screen color that the Russians built their atomic bomb purely to resist U.S. nuclear intimidation and maintain world peace.

The lavish motion picture, which its director, Igor Talankin, said took four years to make, contrasts Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the U.S. nuclear physicist, with his Soviet counterpart, Igor Kurchatov. Dr. Oppenheimer is portrayed as a tortured, luxury-loving intellectual who sells out under the pressure of U.S. militarists. Mr. Kurchatov is shown as a humble, dedicated scientist whose convictions barely waver.

U.S. General Is Villain

Other historical figures in the 2 1/2-hour film include a wily but sympathetic Stalin and a foppish Roosevelt. The villain is Gen. Leslie Groves, who supervised the U.S. atomic project. He is caricatured as a coarse cynic who pushes Dr. Oppenheimer into agreeing to the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The film, timed to open before the 25th Communist party congress, is receiving a major publicity buildup. The Leningrad literary journal Niva featured a 55-page narrative based upon it last summer.

Although it fudges details about the bomb's actual preparation, the film does show some of the sacrifices needed to divert resources for the project while the Soviet Union was ravaged by war. There is no hint of the espionage activity that some Western experts believed hastened the first Soviet nuclear explosion in 1949.

At a news conference after a recent screening, Mr. Talankin praised his movie's accuracy and claimed that "we didn't invent anything." He told a questioner that the unflattering portrayals of Americans were based upon Western sources. The film's message is that while the Americans created their bomb for evil—the Russians built theirs for good.

OPEC Studies Aid In Well Guarded Meeting in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Amid tight security precautions, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries studied today how much each of its 13 members should donate to a \$1-billion fund for developing countries.

More than 2,500 policemen were marshaled in Paris alone to safeguard the OPEC finance ministers' meeting in a stately conference hall used as headquarters of the Gestapo in World War II and to negotiate peace in Vietnam two years ago.

The terrorists, believed to have been led by the notorious Carlos, who has been identified as Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, dropped off their captives in Algiers and Tripoli after an odyssey in a jetliner provided by the Austrian government.

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Lawson Is Seeking Term in Wyoming Seat

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26 (UPI).—Rep. James H. Simpson, announced today he will seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by the late Sen. Frank Carlson.

Mr. Simpson, 75, also a Democrat, has announced he will run down at the end of his fourth term in the House in 1978 and before he was deputy director of the House Peace program, director of the President's Committee on the Assassinations and chief of the Democratic nomination plan to file.

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ADDED HAZARD—Firemen in Newark, N.J., pick their way through ice after fighting a downtown blaze.

**U.S. Trade Surplus
'75 Is 2d Best Ever**

By James Furlong

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The U.S. trade surplus dropped 10 percent to \$17.5 billion from \$19.3 billion in 1974, but it was still the second highest in the history of the nation since the founding of the republic in 1789.

**K. Pledges
Steps to Cut
Inflation Rate**

Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Jimmy Carter today pledged to take steps to curb inflation, saying the government would "take whatever steps are necessary to bring inflation under control."

Mr. Carter's pledge was made by the president at a meeting of the White House staff.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**VW to Reopen U.S. Car Plant Talks**

The management of Volkswagen has been authorized by the company's supervisory board to reopen negotiations on establishing an assembly plant in the United States, a company spokesman said.

The board previously had vetoed the project in order to maintain domestic employment when VW's sales slumped in 1974. The spokesman says the board will decide on the project before a meeting set for April 23.

The spokesman says VW planned to start with a factory assembling West-German-made cars. Later, the factory would be expanded for the complete manufacture of cars. VW, which last year sold 267,718 vehicles in the United States, would build 200,000 cars a year at the new plant.

In related matters, the spokesman would neither confirm nor deny a West German press report that the group's 1975 net loss will be less than 250 million deutsche marks, down from a loss of 807.4 million DM in 1974. Instead, he repeated a company statement saying only that the group loss will be considerably lower than in 1974.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana says that Sté. Minière de Tenke Fungurume, 28-per-cent owned by Standard and 14-per-cent owned by Mitsui & Co., decided after consultation with the government of Zaire to defer further development work on its copper project in the Shaba region. The company says the decision was made due to increases in capital costs and current international conditions, among other factors, "all of which contributed to the impossibility in the present circumstances of completing satisfactory long-term financing."

Current estimates now place the cost of the project at about \$900 million, up from the \$650 million originally projected. Last week banking sources in London had reported that a planned \$500-million Eurocurrency loan for the project had been suspended. The banks were reportedly demanding increasingly stringent conditions on the loan due, in part, to the widespread reports alleging Zaire has been late in paying interest on outstanding loans.

Hitachi in Finnish TV Tube Venture
The Finnish government has approved the construction of a television equipment factory designed to produce an initial 300,000 color tubes a year. The factory, to be owned 60 per cent by the Finnish state, 20 per cent by Hitachi, a Japanese company, and 20 per cent by Salora, a Finnish company, will cost more than \$40 million. Production will go mainly to Salora for export in its television sets, while Hitachi will distribute 100,000 of the tubes in Western Europe.

Burns Asks FBI to Investigate Leaks
Du Pont and Christiana Securities plan to appeal a federal court decision barring their proposed merger. A St. Louis court has overruled a Securities and Exchange Commission ruling which would have permitted the merger of the two firms. Du Pont stockholders had appealed the SEC ruling. Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro said in a statement that "we believe the merger terms are fair and that the SEC order should ultimately be sustained."

The court ruling said Christiana, largely owned by members of the Du Pont family, would receive \$491 million more for its stock than it was worth on the open market. Christiana owns about 28 per cent of Du Pont's common stock. The SEC had exempted the merger from provisions of the Investment

Company Act of 1940 because it said the merger terms were reasonable and fair. However, the appeals court said the commission erred in presuming Christians stock should be valued on its price-earnings ratio, the common stock of the Du Pont Co., and in finding terms of the merger "reasonable and fair and free from overreaching on the part of anyone concerned."

Zaire Copper Project Halted
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Du Pont and Christiana Securities plan to appeal a federal court decision barring their proposed merger. A St. Louis court has overruled a Securities and Exchange Commission ruling which would have permitted the merger of the two firms. Du Pont stockholders had appealed the SEC ruling. Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro said in a statement that "we believe the merger terms are fair and that the SEC order should ultimately be sustained."

The court ruling said Christiana, largely owned by members of the Du Pont family, would receive \$491 million more for its stock than it was worth on the open market. Christiana owns about 28 per cent of Du Pont's common stock. The SEC had exempted the merger from provisions of the Investment

Company Act of 1940 because it said the merger terms were reasonable and fair. However, the appeals court said the commission erred in presuming Christians stock should be valued on its price-earnings ratio, the common stock of the Du Pont Co., and in finding terms of the merger "reasonable and fair and free from overreaching on the part of anyone concerned."

Zaire Copper Project Halted
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana says that Sté. Minière de Tenke Fungurume, 28-per-cent owned by Standard and 14-per-cent owned by Mitsui & Co., decided after consultation with the government of Zaire to defer further development work on its copper project in the Shaba region. The company says the decision was made due to increases in capital costs and current international conditions, among other factors, "all of which contributed to the impossibility in the present circumstances of completing satisfactory long-term financing."

Current estimates now place the cost of the project at about \$900 million, up from the \$650 million originally projected. Last week banking sources in London had reported that a planned \$500-million Eurocurrency loan for the project had been suspended. The banks were reportedly demanding increasingly stringent conditions on the loan due, in part, to the widespread reports alleging Zaire has been late in paying interest on outstanding loans.

Hitachi in Finnish TV Tube Venture
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**Profits Fall
18% at Exxon
In Last Year****Earnings on Gas, Oil
Operations Down 7%**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Exxon Corp., the world's largest industrial company, said today its profit last year fell 17.5 per cent below the 1974 level.

In the last three months of the year, profits declined 17.9 per cent from the 1974 period, the company said.

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**Wall Street Prices Up
Amid Heavy Turnover**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, buoyed in part by some bullish corporate earnings statements, moved sharply higher until the last two hours of trading today, when profit-taking trimmed part of the gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average at the 4 p.m. close was up 7.56 at 961.51. It had been ahead more than ten points most of the session and at 3 p.m. was ahead 8.03 points.

Turnover totaled 34.47 million shares, up from 33.64 million shares Friday.

Today's closing prices reflect all trades of Big Board stocks on the seven other stock exchanges in the nation as well as the over-the-counter market. Although the Big Board closed as usual at 4 p.m., the new national ticker system reporting nationwide prices operates until 5:30 p.m. to report trading on the West Coast. Thus, as of tomorrow, the net change as reported in the tables carried in the JRT will represent the difference between today's 5:30 closing prices and tomorrow's 3 p.m. quote.

Brokers said that today's early buying was attributable in part to the market's sharp advance since the first of the year. They added that it was buoyed by chief U.S. economic adviser Alan Greenspan's forecast of a continuing economic recovery and President Ford's optimistic remarks on the economy in his message to Congress.

Analysts tended to attribute the late partial pull-back to portfolio readjustments by some investors following the steep gains this month.

Microdot spurted 3 7/8 to 21 1/2 after a delayed opening. Northwest Industries, off 5/4 at 38 7/8, said that its board approved a tender offer for all Microdot common at \$21 each.

Mobil, which reported higher fourth-quarter profits last week, picked up 2 5/8 to 54 3/8. Exxon was unchanged at 91 3/8.

Conoco, which traded for the first time since Dec. 18, fell 1/2 to 21 1/2. The Securities and Exchange Commission last week alleged that 19 persons manipulated the price of Conoco shares.

Also lower were Technicare, down 2 1/8 to 32; Getty Oil, off

4 3/4 to 162 1/4 and Digital Equipment, off 2 3/4 to 156 1/4. Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced. The index rose 0.68 to 94.85.

Synrex rose 5 5/8 to 34 1/8, while Kleinert's gained 7/8 to 6 1/2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.38 to 91.15.

In Chicago, most grain futures closed with daily allowable limit losses after the government reported that grain stocks were higher than had been expected.

The limit losses included 29 cents in soybeans, 20 cents in wheat, 10 in corn, 6 in oats and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in soybean oil futures, all oil options set new crop lows.

There was some recovery in the wheat pit at the close, but soybeans, corn and oats closed on the bottom, meat futures declined 7/8 a ton.

The Agriculture Department reported after last Friday's close that as of Jan. 1 there were 4.431 billion bushels of corn, 1.384 billion bushels of wheat and 1.246 billion bushels of soybeans held in stock.

سلاسل المثلث

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 26

Test	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	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Corp	2008	2009	2010	2011
AcCo P	20	1660	67	59%
Indr	62	79	94	71%
Inc	107	46	71	71%
Gr. 60s	1	9	10%	10%
Corp .88	18	288	28%	24%
piA .88	3	20	20	20
Corp .88	3	128	12%	12%
Corp	713	790	71%	7%
InfRad 1	23	243	28%	27%
Ind .32	9	155	11%	10%

3014686	394	894
474 Murphy	425	425
200 Nabors	528	28
100 Nai Trust	5194	15
14855 Noranda A	53274	21
8367 Norcan	5124	12
4332 Newesco W	5169	305
10000 OSF Ind	375	375
5000 Oshian A A	25	51
1400 Oshtawa A A	25	51
16227 PanCan A	315	29
3875 PatCan A	817	18
900 Patines N Y	510	16
400 Pembina N Y	350	35
50 Pembina B	310	10
113 Petrofina	520	174
1893 Piora Reint	530	174

1500 Pitts C	55%	9
4341 Placer	500%	28
5604 Que Sturg	115	118
1080 Revd Oslr	56%	6
17010 Revnu Prp	57	82
1096 Rothman	30.5%	15
3857 Shll Can	\$16	15
7454 Sherritt A	56%	61
400 Siebens	\$1714	71
7817 Simpsons	57%	7
3818 Simpson S	\$11	16
670 Slater Sll	59%	9
1930 Southern A	\$23%	23
410 St Brocks	58%	8

31286	Sheep	A	527%	25	
32796	Steno	R	264	26	
35100	Sundale	O	57%	7	
2280	Tele	Cor	A	370	360
1333	Tele	Cor	B	290	285
1000	Teledyn			495	475
195	Te Can		529%	24	
1325	Thom N	A	514%	19	
6159	Tor Dm	Bk	518%	15	
130	Tor Star	B	515%	18	
2232	Traders	A	514%	14	
2435	Trans	Mt	597%	9	
5306	TrCan	PL	511%	17	
3414	UGS	A	581%	8	
2315	Union	Oil	587%	8	

200 U Keno	\$84½	8
330 U Sissee	\$7½	6
1900 Upp Can	180	99
300 Van Der	370	370
2309 Voyager P	\$10½	15
535 Weldwood	\$12½	12
2800 Wsiburne	\$8½	8
800 West Mine	295	290
715 Weston	\$17½	17
50 White Pas	\$10¼	10
25 Willroy	96	96
100 Woodwad A	\$21½	21
2500 Yk Bear	21	217
6700 Yukon C	138	133
Total sales	3,325.00	share

Montreal Stock		
197 Algoma	\$ 26 3/4	24
1018 Asbestos	\$ 25 1/4	21
1770 Bank Mont	\$ 15 1/2	11
500 Basic Res	\$ 8 1/2	6
875 Bombard	37 1/2	310
350 Can Cement	\$ 9 1/2	5
7800 Cdn Indust	\$ 19 1/4	5
100 Cdn Int Pow	\$ 16	14
950 Canon	\$ 19	18
2000 Can Bath	\$ 30 1/2	25

830 Fnc'l Cor		135	12
850 Imasco	S	264	26
300 Malson A	S	177	17
700 Mont Trust	S	123	12
8110 Power Co	S	99	9
1650 Price Co	S	16	1
250 Rolland A	S	7	1
2040 Royal Bank A	S	28	28
320 Roy Trust A	S	23	22
1123 Trizec	S	13	13
Total sales 544,839 shares			

L. It	Gldr.	SP-com.	Swk
36.48y	—	6 7930	10
5.364	14.7175	—	15
3.356x	97.40	6.615	1.0
1.4175	5.3985	79.61	5.2

Closed

6.13255	168.175	11	4187	172.
0.3548	87.38	5	63	
Danish Krone:	6.16275	5		
6.405	Sw. krona:	4.3735	1	
9.994	Hong Kong \$:	5.025		
(x1) Units of 1,000	(y1) Unit			

Highs and Lows

Per Glass	10h Brew Unit	15
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mb Clark	OhPw 7.75pt
opers	Olinkratt
er Stiegler	Opelinka Mig
aman Co	Ouford Mar
is Straus	Owens Cng
erty Co	Owens Ill
ndown	Owens 4.75pt
ngilt Lip	Oxford Ind
ngilt pil	Pac Lumber
AndFe	PainWeb of
nh Ind	PermaCo of
rcor Inc	Perma Purl
rcor of A	PeAPL Tpl
remant	Pennwall
ild Cup	Pnwelt 2.50pt

Spexy F	Pmrit	1.60P	T
SPFLX Co	Pennzi	pFB	T
Grr Hill	Piedmt	NGs	T
Lean Trk	Pionacr	Co	T
ed Corp	Porter	pl	T
l Corp	Port Gen	El	T
Shoe	PSE	12.25P	T
rrill Lyn	PSEG	9.62P	T
Tramed	PSEG	7.78P	T
htTube n	PSEG	5.28P	T
prod	PSEG	2.40P	T
Cont Tel	PUGED	PLT	T
l Brady	Purex	Co	T
blON	Purex	pl	T
hacco	Quaker	Oat	T
hw Rub	RCA		T

Corp	RCA cvt'd	T
myMaj In	RCA 3.50p	T
ore MacC	Raece Co	T
re Shoe	Revoe DS	T
nterd. pl	Reubman Cp	T
nsunw	Reynold ind	T
Indust	Reynold MAn	T
Ind of B	Reynold cup	T
Semicon	Reynold Sec	T
P 1.5pt	Robinsn Con	T
A 17.5pt	Robinsn	T
10.60p	Rockwell Int	T
7.72pt	Rockwint. at	T
Wesl	Rockliff pB	T
thn Et.	Rollins Inc	T
Nat Gas		T

W 4.11pt	Roger Corp	U
W 4.03pt	Sage Corp	U
thrup Co	ET Jar Mtn	W
thrup of	STREETS Pas	W
st Ind	Savant Co	W
est in wi	SavantSP of	W
find pTA	SCM Corn	W
tion Sim	Sheller G'eb	W
sim of	ShellerG Jar	W
utor Corp	Sheller 1.00pt	W
10.00pt	Skeggs Co	W
3.90pt	Smith- AO	W

NEW LOWS-1
Martin-M

100

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

7/26	Stocks and LCW, Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s, High	3 p.m. prev. Low Quot. Close	7/27	Stocks and LCW, Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s, High	3 p.m. prev. Low Quot. Close

[illegible]

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Japan plans to approve \$450 million in Export-Import Bank loans to the Soviet Union to help finance the construction of a natural gas pipeline and four ammonium fertilizer plants, informed sources said over the weekend.	Tokyo, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Japan plans to approve \$450 million in Export-Import Bank loans to the Soviet Union to help finance the construction of a natural gas pipeline and four ammonium fertilizer plants, informed sources said over the weekend.		Tokyo, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Japan plans to approve \$450 million in Export-Import Bank loans to the Soviet Union to help finance the construction of a natural gas pipeline and four ammonium fertilizer plants, informed sources said over the weekend.	
	The projects are important parts of the Soviet Union's fifth five-year economic plan beginning this year, they said.		The projects are important parts of the Soviet Union's fifth five-year economic plan beginning this year, they said.	
The Soviet Union reportedly plans to import 1.6 million tons of steel pipes for \$700 million to build a 1,500-mile natural gas pipeline linking Siberia's Tyumen area with Moscow suburbs. The area is reportedly repayable in three to five years with an annual interest rate of 8 per cent.	The Soviet Union reportedly plans to import 1.6 million tons of steel pipes for \$700 million to build a 1,500-mile natural gas pipeline linking Siberia's Tyumen area with Moscow suburbs. The area is reportedly repayable in three to five years with an annual interest rate of 8 per cent.		The Soviet Union reportedly plans to import 1.6 million tons of steel pipes for \$700 million to build a 1,500-mile natural gas pipeline linking Siberia's Tyumen area with Moscow suburbs. The area is reportedly repayable in three to five years with an annual interest rate of 8 per cent.	
	The ammonium plants will be built in Klev, Kharkov, Minsk and near Moscow.		The ammonium plants will be built in Klev, Kharkov, Minsk and near Moscow.	
Loan to Iraq Reported	Loan to Iraq Reported		Loan to Iraq Reported	
	The government has also tentatively decided to extend additional yen credits totaling \$1 billion to Iraq, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the financial daily, reported today.		The government has also tentatively decided to extend additional yen credits totaling \$1 billion to Iraq, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the financial daily, reported today.	
A spokesman for the ministry of International Trade and Industry said the subject is being studied in a "forward-looking" manner.	A spokesman for the ministry of International Trade and Industry said the subject is being studied in a "forward-looking" manner.		A spokesman for the ministry of International Trade and Industry said the subject is being studied in a "forward-looking" manner.	
	Iraq intends to use the credits to help finance construction of power plants and irrigation facilities, as well as to help offset cost increases in four other projects for which Japan earlier extended yen credits equivalent to \$1 billion.		Iraq intends to use the credits to help finance construction of power plants and irrigation facilities, as well as to help offset cost increases in four other projects for which Japan earlier extended yen credits equivalent to \$1 billion.	

Art Buchwald

\$394-Billion Question

WASHINGTON.—It's possible that one or two persons in this country are confused about President Ford's budget for 1977 so I will be happy to take questions.

"How much is \$394 billion?"

"I'm sorry, I didn't understand the question."

"President Ford said the federal budget for next year would be \$394 billion. How much is that in money?"

"I don't think you should think of it in terms of money. You should think of it in terms of services that your country will provide you in the future: Better housing, health protection, a better environment, a stronger defense and a chance for your children to have a better life than you did. I would also like to point out to you that this budget provides for only a \$43-billion deficit."

"How much is \$43 billion in money?"

Buchwald

"I don't know how much it is in money, but it is \$33 billion less than the deficit for 1976, which, fiscally, as you know, was a bad year."

"Where is President Ford going to get the \$394 billion?"

"He hopes to get it from you."

"I don't have \$394 billion."

"I didn't mean you personally. I meant you as a taxpayer. If everyone pays his taxes and no one cheats, we will have \$394 billion, minus, of course, the \$43 billion which we'll have to borrow from the American people."

"I can't lend the government \$43 billion. I would if I knew what it looked like."

"The government doesn't ex-

pect you to lend it \$43 billion. Just lend it anything you can afford."

"After I pay my taxes, I won't have any money to loan the government."

"That's not true. The President has advocated a \$10-billion tax cut in addition to the one he has already given you, which comes to \$20 billion. You can use some of that money to buy bonds, which is a way of loaning the government money."

"How much is \$20 billion?"

"I have no idea. I've never seen \$20 billion. No one has ever seen \$20 billion."

"Well, if no one has seen it how do we know it's there?"

"Because each family will share in the tax cut and you'll see your part of it."

"OK, so I get my share of the \$20 billion. What do I do next?"

"Well, it doesn't come out to \$20 billion, because at the same time you get a tax cut you will also get a raise in Social Security which will be deducted from your paycheck."

"I knew the President wouldn't give me \$20 billion. He was just playing with me because it was an election year."

"That's not true. Someday when you're old and gray you'll be glad the President took more money out of your paycheck."

"Ronald Reagan said he'd give me \$80 billion."

"He did not. He said he would let you keep \$80 billion that no now give the federal government for welfare programs that don't work. He feels you can spend it better than the bureaucrats in Washington."

"Has Ronald Reagan ever seen \$80 billion?"

"I doubt it."

"Then how does he expect me to deal with it? I've got a very small house. I wouldn't know where to put it."

"It's obvious that you can't think in grand concepts about money."

"That's what my wife says. She says if I saw a billion dollars in the street I probably wouldn't even have the sense to pick it up."

Specialists in Protecting VIPs From Terrorism

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (Herald Tribune)—Pope and Sweetie conspire nightly to kidnap a rich girl and hold her for ransom, the Royal Shakespeare Company's current revival here of Shaw's "Too True to Be Good."

But the Shavian wit of the 1930s has become the reality of the 1970s. Approximately 4,300 kidnappings of influential people occurred in 1975, a 15 to 20-per-cent increase over 1974. Experts say these numbers will continue to climb.

Thus, protecting business executives and high-profile personalities and their families has become a life and money-saving problem in places where kidnapping and assassination are almost daily events. One London-based firm, Argon Information Services, specialists in VIP protection and currently has clients in France, Holland, the United Kingdom, Sardinia, Italy and Spain. Since 1968, AIS has designed over 60 protection systems for clients as far-flung as South Africa, the Middle East and South America.

"Terrorists go for the softest target," observed John Fairer-Smith, founder of AIS. "We practice avoiding threats. We make the target so hard to reach that terrorists go elsewhere."

Such avoidance calls for several resources. Mr. Fairer-Smith maintains that his is the only European organization with a complete range of protection services, from analyzing and predicting threats to creating and monitoring systems that may include bodyguards (he calls them "escorts"), electronically guarded homes and offices, armored cars and debusing devices.

Scotland Yard and other police forces not only do not perform such services, but also do not protect private citizens. They provide bodyguards only for visiting heads of state. "They won't sit down and discuss the problem, or arrange for alarm systems or armored vehicles," Mr. Fairer-Smith said.

AIS got into this line when existing clients, for whom the firm was performing other consultant services—mainly reducing available losses like theft—began asking for ways to protect their executives. Mr. Fairer-Smith hired John Savage, whom he had met some years ago when both men, formerly Commonwealth intelligence agents, were taking a "sneaker" course. Business has gone up more than 10 times in the four years that AIS and Mr. Savage joined forces.

Clients are either corporations or individuals. "But in the latter case, the company always pays," Mr. Savage said. Fees range from \$500 for a one-day visit to talk about the problem, to \$2,500 to analyze the dimension of the company, patterns of the family and the actual danger. "We have recommended systems ranging in price from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Systems and procedures for one international corporation with offices in 22 countries cost \$120,000," Mr. Savage recalled. "Procedures" include training the executive (and his family) how to avoid danger, and training personnel—chauffeurs, secretaries, doormen—how to be constantly suspicious.

Fees can include negotiations with insurance companies. "We sit down and demonstrate that a company has good security," Mr. Savage said. "This can result in more favorable insurance premiums." Lloyd's of London, one of the few companies that provide kidnapping protection insurance, will not reveal whether premiums are lowered if good security exists.

A fit-looking bachelor who neither drinks nor smokes, Mr. Savage has had experience in the narrow world of executive protection—guarding a head of state. In 1966, he designed a program for Hastings Banda, the governor of then Nyasaland, now president for life of the Republic of Malawi.

Before deciding how it should be done, Mr. Savage studied existing programs all over the world. "Despite their lack of

success, the U.S. Secret Service is the most efficient," he said. "But what works in one country can't necessarily be applied to another."

To make sure that their systems will work, AIS begins with the actual threat of violence, monitoring acts of terrorism in several key areas, and checking out threats to its own clients. The firm consults local authorities, statistics and perhaps even contacts close to terrorist groups. "There are known correlations between the political situation of a country, its level of social and economic frustration, and violence," Mr. Savage noted. Currently, Italy leads the world in kidnappings, South America in assassinations.

Mr. Savage moves right in with the client to study both the problem and the person. "Matching a client with an escort is delicate, since they are constantly together, maybe even sleeping in the same room," AIS says. It recommends bodyguards only when a client cannot be protected any other way, and Mr. Savage himself recruits and trains the men according to criteria picked up during 15 years of intelligence work.

Married men are out. "Since a bodyguard must be ready to get between a bullet and a victim, a married man could be unreliable," Mr. Savage explained. He conceded that, for an individual to accept psychologically that this was his main function in life, such dedication requires a certain type of mentality. "But if a man is well-trained, he can outgrow, out-punch and outmaneuver anyone who is not an athlete. The assassin must also be a crack shot, hate the victim and have the chance to follow his every move over a period of time. These factors are unlikely to occur simultaneously, thus lowering the risk to the bodyguard."

He does not hire men of certain nationalities, because they are said to be too easily corrupted.

Other devices take over when the potential victim is not out in public. AIS designs simple and elaborate security systems for office buildings, home protection and armored cars.

They have the ultimate in reverse status symbols—an armored Mini. (Six weeks' delivery time, \$3,500.)

The firm also supplies what looks like an ordinary attaché case, but which detects and removes bugs in rooms and on telephone wires.

Mostly, they take pride in their computerized approach to danger. "We're the pioneers in Europe to use existing data to predict threats," Mr. Savage said. "Now, there are talks between Scotland Yard and Germany on how to fight terrorism, but they talk in terms of post-incident protection."

Mr. Savage believes that the final responsibility rests with governments but is quick to point out that both governments and private groups employ terrorism. "It has just been revealed that our Special Air Service planted men in Northern Ireland and perhaps used them for assassination. This brings home the fact that assassination is not so remote from daily life."

He is highly critical of what he sees as England's laxness. "When governments do nothing, terrorism only increases. In London, we've seen bombings go from government buildings to hotels to, recently, restaurants. Once security in one area tightens, terrorists move on to a more vulnerable place. The trouble is, after a few weeks pass without incident, people let up."

His best remedy, Mr. Savage says, is that the top security in the world, Benal Avital, spokesman for the Israeli Embassy here, points out that there has not been a major incident in a year.

"Our methods are no different," Mr. Avital explained. "We just never relax."



Rose Kennedy arrives for Kennedy Center

PEOPLE: A Night Out For the Kennedys

A fund-raiser for the Kennedy Center in Washington over the weekend was designed as a tribute to Roger Stevens, the chairman of the center, who is leaving the post to "pursue his career in Washington." It also turned out to be a night out for the Kennedy clan with Rose Kennedy leading the pack. Former Kennedy Jacqueline Onassis was there. So was Sam Edward Kennedy. And the Ford and the Bookers. Among the entertainers, who appeared for expenses only, were comedian Art Buchwald, actor Henry Fonda, singer Pearl Bailey, violinist Isaac Stern, entertainer Carol Channing, Marian Anderson, Martha Scott... the list went on and on.

Actress Glenda Jackson, 39, was divorced Monday in London by theater director, Ben Jones, 46, whom she married in 1958. Miss Jackson was not in court and did not contest the action, which was brought on the grounds of adultery.

Miriam Cobden, "the most spinsterous of spinsters," (Herald Tribune, Jan. 27) wants it to be known that she is not at all happy at being labeled a fussy old lady. Miss Cobden, 45, a model at Eton, was not named by Elizabeth Gage-Hardy when she described the difficulties created by the new anti-sex-discrimination laws when she placed an ad for Mrs. Gage-Hardy said, "Wanted: a body to help in the post office, a flat with another woman, a flat with another woman, a flat with another woman... was not amused. Idea of a man living with 'Good heavens,' Miss declared, 'what will I think of me?' I thought was a reasonably trendy old with normal family pulses. I didn't find the (of sharing the spurs a man) particularly as there are two bedrooms, a bath and a bathroom good stout bolt."

—SAMUEL J.

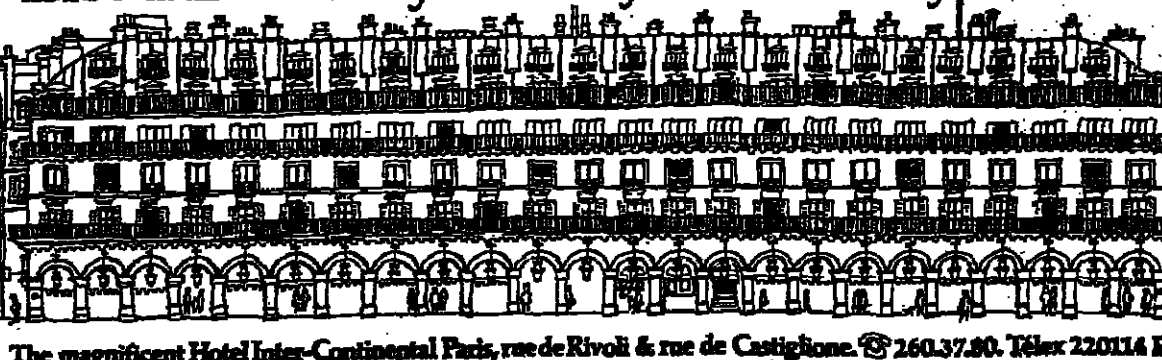
16th-Century Ship Found

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The well-preserved hull of a 16th-century sailing vessel—apparently a Scandinavian warship—has been discovered in sand at the mouth of Estonia's Narva River, Tass said today.

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